

PERISHED BY FIRE.

Seven People Lose Their Lives in a Fire at Hoboken, N. J.

SAWYER FAMILY MURDERER HANGED

Ed Perry Pays the Penalty of His Crime at Ava, Mo.—Five Men Killed by a Falling Tree—A Negro Killed—A Utah Murder.

New York, Feb. 1.—During the early hours of yesterday, two fires occurred in Hoboken, N. J., which resulted in the loss of seven lives. Many poor people were made homeless and had narrow escapes for their lives. The fires occurred in different parts of the city, and one of them, at least, is believed to have been of incendiary origin. The first fire started in the three-story frame building at 410 Newark street. There a mother and five children lost their lives. At the other fire a little girl was burned to death. The dead are: Mrs. Nellie Schoeder, 40 years old, wife of Charles Schoeder; her children, Henry, 11 years old; Kate, 9 years; Maggie, 7 years; John, 3 years; Willie, 3 months; Mabel Mangles. The second fire was at Nos. 153 to 159 Fourteenth street. It was there that little Mabel Mangles perished. Her sister, Florence, was seriously burned, but is expected to recover.

SAWYER FAMILY MURDERER HANGED.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Feb. 1.—Edward Perry, who murdered three members of the Sawyer family in Douglas county, May 20, was hanged at Ava Saturday afternoon. Thousands of excited people were in the town, but only 200 were admitted to the stockade. A clamor for the destruction of the stockade went up, but the officers kept off the crowd with Winchester. Perry parted from his mother at one o'clock. He was then taken to a band stand where Rev. J. H. Bridges made a statement in his behalf, in which it was stated that he was not afraid to die. He said that the former statements he had made, connecting his uncle, William Yost, with the crime, were true. Perry was pronounced dead 15 minutes after the drop fell, death resulting from strangulation. The only telegraph wire into Ava was cut early in the day to prevent the possible sending of any message which might save Perry's neck.

FIVE MEN KILLED BY A TREE.
JACKSON, O., Feb. 1.—In Pike county, southwest from here, a gang of ten men on the farm of William Thomas were felling large trees for railway ties in a forest remote from houses. They had a shanty in which they slept and prepared their meals. While at the noon repast yesterday a tree left nearly chopped through fell on the shanty. Thomas Lohr, Evan Davis and William Bruce were killed, and David Marsh and Frank Stodum fatally injured.

A NEGRO KILLED AT MEXICO, MO.
MEXICO, Mo., Feb. 1.—"Flatrock," the negro settlement in this city, was the scene of another murder about ten o'clock last night. Lee Smith, a colored man from St. Louis, attempted to enter the house of Henry Taylor. The latter ejected him twice, and at the third attempt Taylor emptied the contents of a shotgun into Smith's side, killing him instantly. Both were drunk.

A SHOCKING UTAH MURDER.
GOSHEN, Utah, Feb. 1.—A shocking murder has taken place here. Bartholomew Race shot and killed his wife while she was sick in bed and then turned the weapon upon himself. His wife pleaded for her life, but the man, who had planned the murder, would not listen to her protests. Nine children remain, the youngest of whom is only four days old.

IS IT GEORGE TAYLOR?

A Man Said to Be the Meeks Murderer Under Arrest in California.

HANFORD, Cal., Feb. 1.—Saturday a man who had known George Taylor, the notorious Missouri outlaw and murderer of the Meeks family, well in Missouri, claims to have seen him on a street here and notified Sheriff Buckner, but by that time the man had left town. Later, however, he was located in a sheep camp, 14 miles southwest of here, near Tulare lake. The sheriff organized a posse and went in pursuit. The officers knowing the desperate nature of the man they were after, waited until dark. Then they surrounded the camp. The man wanted was completely surprised and made no resistance. With him was a young boy who was also arrested. The two were brought back to Hanford and are now in jail. The captured man denies that he is the much wanted Taylor. He calls himself "Rattle-snake Bill" and gives no other name. He tells a number of contradictory stories as to where he came from, locating himself successively in Texas, British Columbia, Montana and Oregon.

James Inks Hanged.
OREGON, Mo., Feb. 1.—James Inks was hanged at 8:32 o'clock Saturday morning for the murder of John Patterson, May 15, 1895. Life was extinct in 14½ minutes. Inks died invoking the blessing of the Lord upon all present. This was in striking contrast to the life he led before the crime was committed. The murderer leaves a wife and four children.

THE TREASURY PORTFOLIO.

McKinley Said to Have Settled on Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago.
CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Lyman J. Gage left last night for Canton, O. The Chicago financier, who has been offered the portfolio of the treasury, went in answer to a telegram from President-elect McKinley, asking him to come to Canton. Having made a diplomatic tender of the secretaryship of the treasury to the Chicagoan, Mr. McKinley naturally wishes to discuss with



LYMAN J. GAGE.

him matters of policy. It is known that Mr. Gage has been making arrangements to close up his affairs in Chicago in order to be free to take a position in the president's cabinet. It will be necessary for him to relinquish all connection with the First national bank, and it was a matter of common knowledge about the bank yesterday that he had begun to shape his business to retire from that institution to go to Washington.

WANT A REVISION.

National Association of Manufacturers Ask That the Tariff Be Changed.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—At the meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers in this city yesterday, the committee on resolutions presented the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the National Association of Manufacturers that the tariff law should be revised at the earliest possible moment, in order that uncertainty may be removed, confidence restored and business permitted to revive.

Resolved, That rates of duty should be made as low as possible consistent with adequate protection of our manufacturing and agricultural industries and the labor they employ. The tariff should contain only specific duties or mixed ad valorem and specific duties.

Resolved, That congress should be invited to re-establish and extend the system of reciprocity, which may be employed to secure for us tariff favors in Latin-American and other markets, in which we are the largest buyers, while Europe is the preferred seller solely because of the lower wage rates and the lower general costs of product in European countries.

The debate that followed hinged entirely on the words in the second paragraph of the resolutions, "as low as possible." The question of eliminating the words was argued pro and con until matters were adjusted by the substitution of the words "such as shall be consistent, etc." The vote on this was 75 for and 51 against. The entire report, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

INDIANS FLEECE.

A Committee Report Represents a Serious State of Affairs at an Agency.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senator Pettigrew, from the committee on Indian affairs, yesterday presented the report of the sub-committee appointed to visit and investigate affairs at the Osage Indian agency in the Indian territory. The report was made by Senator Allen, and represents such a serious condition of affairs that the report of the full committee recommends a continuance of the investigation. The report says the Indians are fleeced by the licensed traders, and that the agent seems to consider it his duty to protect these traders from competition with the border traders, who are willing to sell goods at half the price the licensed traders charge, which charge the report characterizes as "exorbitant in the extreme." It is represented that an Indian who once gets into debt to the license holders is never able to pay out, and no steps are taken to protect him.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

The National Convention Rejects a Plan for Affiliation with Political Parties.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 28.—The National Woman's Suffrage convention yesterday showed 19 states represented by 51 delegates and a large attendance. The report of Annie L. Diggs, of Kansas, on affiliation with political parties was rejected because it favored denouncing all political parties, and favored dropping the Kansas work, owing to the opposition of the populists. After routine business in the afternoon, memorial addresses were made in honor of the distinguished dead of the past year. Among those was Harriet Beecher Stowe, who was referred to as one of the pioneers in woman's emancipation.

Two Men Blown to Atoms.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 28.—A tremendous explosion of nitro-glycerine in a storehouse belonging to the Ohio & Michigan Torpedo Co. of this city, occurred yesterday afternoon near Brader, 25 miles south of here. The explosion was so tremendous that it was plainly heard here, and it rattled windows in the southern part of this city. M. Myerson, of Toledo, and Edward Dennison, of Rising Sun, were blown to atoms.

GAGE ON FINANCE.

The Next Secretary of the Treasury States His Position on the Issue.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Lyman J. Gage was questioned concerning the most vital issues with which he will deal as secretary of the treasury. Mr. Gage, with candor, makes his position quite clear on all of them, as follows:

Our whole money system is the result of makeshift legislation and unsentimental compromises. It is time that reform began.

In my opinion the greenbacks should be permanently retired. The silver purchased under the Sherman act should be gradually sold and the treasury notes redeemed and canceled. Some well guarded system of banknote circulation, broader and more elastic than the present national bank act provides, should be inaugurated.

Such banknotes should be redeemable at a central place and be redeemable in gold only.

Silver certificates, which form nearly one-fifth of the circulating medium of the United States, are dangerous. By their use a volume of inferior money has found an abnormal use. They are the most perplexing feature in the much involved problem of our national finances.

There is no reason why the government should act as a warehouse man for either gold or silver. Such a function is outside the proper limit of action.

But we are faced by a condition. The enormous amount of \$500,000,000 of silver, represented by \$338,000,000 in silver certificates, added to the \$150,000,000 purchased by the government under the Sherman act, constitutes a standing menace to every business interest.

To sum up, the defects of our present currency system are:

First—Confusing heterogeneity, which needs simplification.

Second—The greenback controversy, the principle of paper money, viz.: That every note injected into the commercial system should represent an existing commercial value.

Third—The treasury note is a standing evidence of a foolish operation—the creation of a debt for the purchase, on a falling market, of a commodity for which the purchaser has no use; it lies open to the just charge of being both idiotic and immoral.

Fourth—The national bank note merely conforms to the principle of paper money, but the unreasonable requirements for security paralyze its efficiency and operate to destroy its elasticity.

Fifth—The silver certificate encourages the use of silver to a larger extent than is consistent with the safe preservation of that metal on a parity with gold.

ANOTHER TREATY SIGNED.

A Commission Will Settle the Alaska-British Columbian Boundary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote at 11 o'clock Saturday signed the convention for the definition by commission of so much of the boundary line between Alaska and the British possessions as is marked by the 141st meridian. It will be sent to the senate Monday. It provides a commission of four members. The names are not given, but will be agreed on hereafter. The commission will meet in London or Washington. It is claimed by friends of the administration that this new treaty will be second in importance only to the Venezuelan boundary treaty and involving the same principle—the determination by peaceful arbitration with Great Britain of an important boundary dispute.

JAPANESE WAGES.

Goodly Increases in Almost Every Vocation Reported Since the War with China.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—United States Consul Connelly has supplied the state department with tables showing the wages of various classes of labor, more or less skilled, in Japan for 1894, 1895 and 1896 that illustrate the great increase in certain lines since the China-Japan war. Agricultural laborers, male and female, have had their wages advanced from 10 yen per day to 20 yen, weavers from 15 to 35, tailors from 60 to 120, paper makers from 18 to 40, fishermen from 20 to 40, blacksmiths from 45 to 85 and so on.

Takes Issue with Washburn.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—Joseph A. Edgerton, secretary of the people's independent party, has issued an address in reply to the one recently made public by National Committeeman G. F. Washburn, of Massachusetts. Mr. Washburn recommends that the populists drop the fight for silver and take up government ownership of railroads. Edgerton says no change is needed in policy, as these questions are identical in the populists' general plan. He says the silver issue must not be abandoned.

A Double Crime.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 1.—Fred C. Riebe, aged 45 years, a fugitive from justice, shot and probably mortally wounded his wife, aged 37, at her home this morning and then killed himself. For six weeks the two had been living apart. Last night he sought a reconciliation, saying that he had to go back to Omaha to answer a criminal charge. He asked her to mortgage her horse and buggy and buy him a suit of clothes. She refused and locked him out.

Thurston Will Ignore It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Referring to the action of the Nebraska legislature in instructing him to vote for the free coinage of silver, Senator Thurston said Saturday: "The present Nebraska legislature does not represent the party that elected me to the senate. When any of the legislators show a disposition to come to my proposition I will consider the matter. We are now as far apart as the poles, and there is no apparent prospect of agreement."

His Money Was Gone.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 1.—Charles Sheridan, a farmer from St. Mary's, Kan., came to town yesterday with \$110 in an inside vest pocket. He came to see the sights and he saw a few of them. He was drunk when he went to a lodging house at 1015 Union avenue. When he awoke this morning his money was gone.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

Heated Debate Over a Plan of Work—Control of Campaign Funds.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 29.—The National Woman's Suffrage association indulged in a heated debate yesterday on the proposition for a plan of work, led by Clara B. Colby, of Nebraska, to add the chairman of standing committees to the business committee of the association, thereby enlarging it to 14 members. It was decided to insist



SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

that the national organization should control state campaigns where the national association gives aid. National workers say that state workers in the new states who have not had experience do not know how to run a campaign as well as the national workers, who have been through it in other states. Miss Anthony declared she would never take hard earned money contributed for this purpose into state campaigns unless she could control the campaign. The person who contributes money controls the campaign nowadays, she said. At the afternoon session the following officers were elected: President, Susan B. Anthony; vice president-at-large, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Philadelphia; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Rachael Foster Avery, Philadelphia. All these were re-elections.

NO HOPE FOR THEM.

All Pending Western Measures Will Fail to Pass Congress This Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—It is settled now as nearly as anything can be settled in advance, that all pending local measures in which Kansas and the southwest are interested will fail of passage at this session. The Kansas City, Kan., building bill, the Fort Hays military reservation bill, the Topeka building, the Oklahoma free homes bill, the Wichita reservation opening are all held up on the calendar in such shape that there is no show of their passage. With President Cleveland now rests the fate of the plan for the speedy opening of the Wichita lands. He has practically taken the matter out of the hands of the secretary and has now entire charge of the case.

NOTHING BUT TARIFF.

Chairman Dingley Says the Extra Session of Congress Will Consider This Subject Only.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, has set congress buzzing by his latest statement. He said yesterday: "There will be no general legislation during the extra session of congress. President McKinley will call congress in extraordinary session for the specific purpose of passing a revenue bill. When we meet in March the bill will be ready to present to the house, and it will be passed within 30 days, and sent to the senate. Nothing else will be done by the house. We shall adjourn from day to day, or take three-day adjournments, according to the provisions of the constitution."

RELIGIOUS FRENZY.

A Nebraska Man Returns from Meeting and Slays His Wife and Children.

WAYNE, Neb., Jan. 29.—C. K. Rash returned home Wednesday night from a revival meeting and murdered his wife and three children. When the sheriff and coroner reached the house yesterday the dead bodies of Mrs. Rash and her ten-year-old son lay on the floor, frightfully gashed, and the two younger children lay dead on their beds with their heads mashed to a jelly. The deed had been done with three pieces of soapstone. When the sheriff entered, Rash was sitting in the window and made no offer of resistance. It is supposed that Rash's mind had become unbalanced as the result of the excitement at the revival meeting.

A Natural Phenomenon.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Jan. 29.—By an explosion in a coal mine at Foster, 15 miles south of here, 11 men have been severely burned, one of them fatally. The mine officials claim that the explosion was a result of natural phenomena, that the air of extreme low temperature met the warm gaseous air of the mine when the shaft was suddenly opened and formed gas which ignited from the lamps of the miners, who were just leaving work temporarily.

Nevada Wants the Fight.

CARSON, Nev., Jan. 29.—The Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight will be pulled off in Nevada, probably at Carson. The state senate yesterday passed the bill to legalize glove contests and Dan Stuart, the fight promoter, announced that the mill would occur in the silver state. The bill to permit glove contests passed the senate by a vote of nine to six. It had previously passed the house.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

What Our Senators and Representatives Are Doing at the National Capitol.

In the senate on the 25th Senator Turpie (Ind.) made a speech of two hours' length on the Cameron Cuban resolutions. He bitterly denounced Capt.-Gen. Weyler, characterizing him as the "Herod of Havana," and paid a glowing tribute to the insurgent government and its leaders. Eulogies were then delivered on the late Speaker Crisp and a memorial was presented from the presidential electors of Delaware, asking for a congressional investigation of alleged election frauds in that state. After consuming most of the day in District of Columbia business the house took up the Indian appropriation bill. Mr. Curtis (Kan.) got an amendment adopted permitting merchants to go into the Kickapoo reservation to collect their accounts. The conference report on the immigration bill was presented and Mr. Johnson (Ind.) made a speech in favor of the early reform of the banking and currency laws.

In the senate on the 26th Senator Turpie (Ind.) closed his speech on the Cuban resolutions, holding that Spain had utterly failed to quell the outbreak, and that the United States should intervene. The Welcott bill for an international monetary conference was considered, but no final action was taken. The Nicaragua canal bill was then debated. Afterwards the amendments to the senate bill for a survey of a water route from the mouth of the jetties at Galveston, Tex., to Houston, were agreed to and the bill finally passed. The house passed over the president's veto the bill to pension Jonathan Scott, of Oswego, Kan., at the rate of \$72 a month. The Indian appropriation bill was then considered. A bill was also passed to satisfy a claim for keeping 36 African slaves, landed at Savannah, Ga., in 1859, until they were sent back to their country.

The senate on the 27th passed the military academy appropriation bill after the defeat of the amendment for the participation of the West Point cadets in the inauguration ceremonies. The Nicaragua canal bill was then taken up and debated. Senator Vilas (Wis.) made a motion to recommit the bill, but the senate adjourned before a vote was taken. The house, after a debate of four hours, adopted the conference report on the immigration bill by a vote of 131 to 118. Mr. Bartholdt (Mo.) speaking against the report.

The bill for an international monetary conference was debated in the senate on the 28th. Senator Chandler (N. H.) speaking in favor of it. Senator Stewart (Nev.) criticized the commission as futile, but stated that he would not oppose the measure. The Nicaragua canal bill and the bankruptcy bill were before the senate for a brief time, but no progress was made on either of them. Early in the day a lively debate occurred over the resolution of Senator Allen (Neb.) questioning the president's right to foreclose against the Pacific railroads. The resolution went over for a speech by Senator Thurston (Neb.). A number of petitions urging the speedy ratification of the Anglo-American peace treaty were received. Senator Peffer (Kan.) stated that the sentiment in Kansas appeared to be strongly in favor of the early ratification of the treaty. The appointment of William S. Forman, of Illinois, as commissioner of internal revenue was confirmed. The house passed the Indian appropriation bill and entered upon the consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill. The feature of the day was the scoring Mr. De Armond (Mo.) gave the secretary of agriculture for the recent issue of a pamphlet entitled "The Farmers' Interest in Finance."

In the decisive vote of 45 to 4 the senate on the 29th passed the bill for the appointment of commissioners to an international money conference. The bill authorizing the patenting of lands containing petroleum and other mineral oils under the place mining laws of the United States and the bill to prevent the speculating in claims against the federal government by United States officers were also passed. Senator Bacon (Ga.) introduced a joint resolution, which was referred, deprecating war and avowing that the policy of the United States was to arbitrate all differences with nations whenever possible. The senate then adjourned to the 1st. The house had an acrimonious debate on the conference report to confer the franchises of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad on the purchases under the mortgage foreclosure. Mr. Murphy (Ark.) introduced a bill to try Indian criminals in territories in the United States courts only. It was referred. The house then discussed the agricultural appropriation bill. The evening session was devoted to private pension bills.

TO SHUT OUT COXEY.

Populist Editors Will Hold a Meeting in Kansas City—The Object.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—Rumors of a still further split in the ranks of the populist party were verified last night when A. Rozelle, secretary and treasurer of the National Reform Press association, issued a numerously signed call for a meeting at Kansas City, Mo., February 22. This meeting will be in direct opposition to one which President Vandervoort has called for the same date at Memphis, Tenn. Following the call is a statement that the present National Reform Press association has diminished in membership until it has ceased to be a representative body and is run by men who have been repudiated by the party. This last is taken to be a side shot at Coxey, and it is hinted that the main purpose of the Kansas City meeting is to shut out the Massillon reformer. When Coxey was here some weeks ago with his "rump convention" he adjourned it to meet again in Memphis, February 22. The Rozelle party claims a following of 90 per cent. of the populist editors and insinuates that if Coxey goes to Memphis he will meet another frost.

TWO REPORTERS KILLED.

Two Steamships on the Mississippi Collide with Disastrous Results.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—At 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning a collision occurred in the river about 12 miles above the quarantine station, between the steam yacht Argo and the fruit steamer Albert Dumois, in which the yacht had her bow stove in and sank within a very few minutes after the accident. How the accident occurred and who was to blame for it the courts will most probably be called upon to decide. Messrs. Hester and Blassini are missing and their fate is doubtless sealed. They were well known and popular reporters on the Picayune.

Melton Will Be Freed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The prisoners of the Competitor, who have been languishing in Cuban prisons, are to be unconditionally released, by order of the Spanish government. Aside from the general interest attaching to this information, it possesses a decidedly local flavor for Kansas people, as one of the prisoners, Owen Melton, hails from the Sunflower state.